FIFTY-SIXTH YEAR

INTERSTATE COMMERCE

synopsis of Twentieth Annual Report of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

Decisions Have Been Rendered on Transportation, Filing of Tariffs and the Like.

Special Investigations—Car Shortage Complaints -- Accidents -- Statistics of Railways.

Washington, Dec. 19 .-- A synopsis of the twentieth annual report of the interstate commerce commission was transmitted to Congress today. It fol-

The most important legislation of the year relating to the work of the comnission was the passage of an act, approved June 29, which amended the act o regulate commerce in various important particulars. A joint resolution adopted on the same day postponed the aking effect of this measure until the aking effect of this measurement always and the amended law has been in force since that time. The scope of the statute has been materially enlarged by this enactment and the powers of the commission substantially

The commission does not present any mendations for further amend-of the regulating statute in this ment of the regulating statutes as report, but says such amendments as it may conclude are necessary will be submitted in special communications to congress during the present session. RULINGS OF THE COMMISSION.

These decisions and rulings under the new law relate to the following subjects: Money payment for transportation; tariffs of new roads; through rates higher than the sum of locals, and reduction of such through rates on one day's notice up to Dec. 31, 1906; desire to meat rates of a competing earrier; round trip excursion rates, and establishment of such rates on short notice; round trip tickets on certificate sian party-rate tickets; filing and n; party-rate tickets; filing and dication of interstate rates applying publication of interstate rates applying on interstate traffic; issuance and use of free passes; transportation of land and immigration agents free or at reduced rates; free or reduced-rate (ransportation for ministers of religion and others transportation of care takers of live stock, poultry, fruit, and vegetables; filing rates on cotton and other commodities; appplication of the amended law to cases previously pender before the commission.

FHANG OF TARIFFS. The amended law provides that in all The amended law provides that in a mass of changes in rates applicable to nterstate traffic, whether advances or reductions, the public and the commis-sion shall be given 30 days' notice. To unforeseen emergencies and preent hardships, the commission is authorized, in its discretion and for good cause shown, to allow changes in rates on less than the statutory 30 days' no-tice have been received since Aug. 28, the date when the new law became ef-

Contrary to general expectation, the requirement of 30 days' notice has op-erated to greatly increase the number of tariffs. Prior to the passage of the amending act, for several years, the average number of tariffs filed daily average number of tarins field daily was about 450, including both freight and passenger tariffs, but from Aug. 1, 1905, up to and including Nov. 30, the average number of tariffs filed daily en 964, and this number does no include express, pipe-line, or sleeping-car tariffs. On Aug. 27, the day before the amended law became effective, the number of scheetes received for fil-ing was 5,587, or which 4,975 were freight and 612 were passenger tariffs.

freight and 612 were passenger tariffs. SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS.

Under the heading the commission mentions the numerous hearings which have been held in the investigation ordered by the joint resolution of Congess, approved March 7, 1906, common-y known as the Tillman-Gillespie resolation, and relating to the relations of common carriers to the production and distribution of coal and oil and the whership of coal and oll lands by such friers or their officers and employes. Other special investigations, instituted buter special investigations, institutes by the commission upon its own motion, relate to the relation between the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific Rallway systems growing out of their combined management and control, the relations of the Northern Pacific, Great North em, and Burlington systems, with a view to ascertaining to what extent they are under unified control and the of any such control upon their rates and practises.

CAR SHORTAGE.

The inability of shippers to secure cars for the movement of their traffic is the subject of numerous and grievous complaints which come to the commison from all parts of the country. A tress in almost every section, and in some localities amounts to a calamity. extraordinary prosperity which where abounds with the high everywhere abounds with the high prices obtainable for all classes of comis to yield a volume of transportation business which far exceeds in the ag-gregate the carrying capacity of the hallroads. In a word, the development of private industry has of late been much more than the second second second second much more than the second sec nore rapid than the increase of ay equip

mmission is without authority under the existing law to deal effective-ly with this condition. The regulating power of Congress has not been exer-cised to control the physical operations f interstate railroads, aside from the appliance requirements, either the movement of trains or without waiting for er authority, has commenced an tigation of this subject with a view certaining its causes, the condi-in different parts of the country, and the remedies that can be applied, sither voluntarily by the carriers or by the compulsion of suitable enact-

CAL cles.

PAUPERIZATION OF S. F. REFUGEES

Those Prominently Connected With Relief Work Enter a Vigorous Protest.

WANT BETTER DISTRIBUTION.

Would Operate Through the Reorganized Charitable Institutions, Giving Them Control of Funds.

San Francisco, Dec. 19 .- Declaring that the relief committee is pauperizing the thousands of refugees in this city. practically all those who have been prominently identified with local charitable organizations united in a petition and protest to the relief committee, asking that the reorganized charitable institutions of San Francisco be given control of the distribution of the relief and Red Cross funds.

It was not asked that the money be handed over to these institutions outright, but that the relief committee should hereafter take a back seat and allow the rehabilitated charitable bodies of the city to attend to the wants of those in need and to handle the funds necessary for that purpose.

It was proposed that the relief committee should act as a clearing house for the reorganized charites.

The petition was signed by many of

those who are actively working in con-junction with, and often under the direction of the relief committee. The petition was referred without discussion to the rehabilitation committee.

car companies, pipe lines, and electric lines under the jurisdiction of the commision, and with these a similar methods of procedure is being followed. These agencies are, in/fact, an integral part of transportation in the United States, and the reports demanded from them, as also the accounting methods prescribed for them, are to be drawn accordingly. ecordingly.

STATISTICS OF RAILWAYS.

For years the commission has pub-lished a brief advance report presenting a condensed income account state-ment for the operating railway comment for the operating railway com-panies in the United States. This preliminary report for the year ending June 30, 1906, includes certain returns for 852 railway companies, representing an operated mileage of 220,028.44 miles, or approximately 99 pe roent of the mileage that will be covered by the complete statistical report for the year. complete statistical report for the year. The report shows that the gross earnings of the roads described were \$2,313,780,030, consisting of passenger earnings, \$618,565,334; freight earnings, \$13,64942,862, and miscellaneous earnings, \$90,261,234. The gross earnings averaged \$10,543 per mile. This average is much higher than the like average for any previous year for which the

report. The gross earnings of the rail-ways as shown in the final report for the year ending June 30, 1905, were \$2,-082,482,406, or an average of \$9,598 on 216,973.61 miles of line. The operating 216,973.61 miles of line. The operating expenses were \$1,532,162,153, or \$6,963 per mile. The ratio of operating expenses to earnings, as shown by the prelimin-ary report, was 66.05 per cent. The same average in the final report for the year 1905 was 66.73 per cent. This advance report shows that the net earnings of the same roads for the year ending June 30, 1906, were \$787,596,877, or \$3,580 per mile, and for the year 1905, \$690,691,151.

The amount reported by the carriers as income from sources other than operation was \$132.624,982,which amount includes a few duplications due to the method of accounting followed by certain of the reporting carriers. The total income of the operating roads covered by the report was \$920.221,859. Against this amount was charged as interest, rents, betterments, taxes, and miscellaneous items the sum of \$590,-386.564, and as dividends the sum of \$229,406,598, leaving a surplus for the year of \$100,428,707. The taxes charged to income during the year were \$68,-903,288. The final report for the year ending June 30, 1905, showed a surplus of \$89,043,490.

The amount of dividends declared in 1906 was \$34,248,605 more than that shown for the dividends of practically the same roads in 1905. This prelimin-ary report, as already stated, relates to operating roads only, and does not include the statement of any dividends paid by leased lines from the income they received as rent. The dividends declared by the subsidiary leased lines for the year 1905 were about \$35,750,000.

SAFETY APPLIANCES.

The condition of equipment has con-tinued favorable. Many old cars of light capacity have been retired from service and have been replaced by new cars of modern construction. This has had a good effect, as the new cars are all equipped with air brakes and have the latest couplers, which are stronger than those put in service a few years ago. There is also a tendency to limit the couplers used to four or five of the best makes, and this leads to uniformibest makes, and this leads to uniformity and removes the necessity of keeping in stock n large number of repair parts.

Generally speaking, the law has been well observed. Certain carriers have been somewhat lax, and in these cases it has been necessary to prosecute. Two hundred and twenty-five suits have been filed for violation of the law since it went into effect, 100 of which have been settled, and negatives to the have been settled, and penalties to the amount of \$22,700 have been collected and turned into the treasury. Of the suits settled 83 were disposed of by the carriers confessing judgment and paying the penalty. Seventeen have gone to trial, in 15 of which verdicts have been rendered in favor of the

ACCIDENTS.

Under the law of March 3, 1901, railroads engaged in interstate commerce have made monthly reports to the com-mission of accidents to passengers and

employes for five years.

The tremendous increase in the volume of freight traffic has put a severe strain upon employes, and this has often been made the justification of or excuse for working men unduly long hours, and has led to the employment of many young and inexperienced per-sons. In the matter of long hours the sons. In the matter of long hours the accident reports have shown instances of even worse conditions than existed

Since the last annual report of the commission was submitted 1,08i complaints have been filed with the commission.

Under the twentieth section, as amended, the commission is granted anthority to prescribe a uniform system of accounts for railways and other transportation agencies placed under its irrisdiction.

In the item of passengers killed in collisions and derailments, the record for 1906 is not so bed as that of 1905. This is a cause for gratification; but the only real indication of the figures is that the number and severity of great disasters has diminished. The cost of collisions as reported by the companies, excluding damages to property and indemnities paid to or on account of persons killed or injured, is \$10,659,189, nearly a million dollars greater than in 1905.

BP. M'CABE DIED THIS MORNING

Was Stricken With Apoplexy in New York on His Way to Philadelphia.

WAS CHAPLAIN IN CIVIL WAR.

Captured at Winchester and Spent Four Months in Libby Prison-Chancellor of American University.

New York, Dec. 19.-Bishop Charles C. McCabe of the Methodist Episcopal church died in the New York hospital at 5:20 a. m. today. Death was due to apoplexy with which the bishop was stricken several days ago while passing through this city on his way to his home in Philadelphia. Mrs. McCabe

home in Philadelphia. Mrs. McCabe and the bishop's niece, who have been with him almost constantly since he was stricken, were at the bedside when the noted clergyman passed away. Bishop McCabe was stricken when about to leave this city on Dec. 11. The night before he had delivered his famous lecture on "The Sunny Side of Life in Libby Prison," at Torrington, Conn., and was passing through this city on the return to his home in Philadelphia. Accompanied by Dr. George P. Mains, publishing agent of the Methodist church, the bishop had reached the west Twenty-third street terminal of the Pennsylvania railroad and was about to step upon a ferry and was about to step upon a ferry boat when he staggered and fell un-conscious. He was carried into the ferry house and as soon as an ambu-fance could be summoned, was removed to the New York hospital, where he received treatment. Meantime the bishop had regained consciousness and the indications of the 24 hours following were that the shock had been following were that the shock had been a slight one. At that time his condition gave promise of speedy recovery and the former health of the patient encouraged this hope. Just before the attack he had walked briskly and carried a grip weighted with books and papers without apparent fatigue.

Bishop McCabe, however, early realized the seriousness of his illness and his first words upon returning to con-

his first words upon returning to con-

"Please notify my wife that I am very ill, and ask her to come at once." That night Mrs. McCabe and his niece, who was also his secretary, arrived from Philadelphia and have since remained at the hospital.

The condition of the patient did not change materially until early Saturday last when he lapsed into unconsclousness. From then on the bishop failed gradually and on Monday the physicians in attendance said that the outcome was no longer in doubt.

come was no longer in doubt.

Bishop McCabe was born at Athens,
Ohio Oct. 11, 1836. He entered the Ohio
conference of the Methodist church in 1860 and two years later became chap-lain of the One Hundred and Twenty-second Ohio infantry. He was captured in the battle of Winchester and spent four months in Libby prison. His ex-periences as a prisoner of war were later recounted on the lecture platform. For more than 30 years he was larly known as "Chaplain McCabe larly known as "Chaplain McCabe" and the title clung to him even after the general conference of the Methodist Church in 1896 made him a bishop. Following the war he became pastor of a church at Portsmouth. Ohio and later was associated as assistant.

later was associated as assistant sec-retary with the board of church exten-

While engaged in church extension work, he originated the rally cry, "We are building a church every day." are building a church every day.

His success as a money-raiser was remarkable and later as secretary of the Methodist missionary society, to which post he was elected in 1884, he added half a million dollars to the annual income of the society. He was a singer and his songs were a feature of his pleas for funds. He was chosen chancellor of the American university at cellor of the American university at Washington Dec. 10, 1902.

BANK ROBBER SENTENCED.

Jos. Skerns Pleads Gullty and Gets Ten Years in Prison.

Great Bend, Kan., Dec. 19 .- Joseph Skerns, the former Chicago dry goods clerk and newspaper man, captured here recently after holding up a local bank in broad daylight, was arraigned bank in broad daylight, was arraighed today, pleaded guilty and was sentenced to the state pentientiary for a term of from 10 to 21 years.

Kerns pleaded guilty to the charge of bank robbery. He also confessed to having robbed a bank at Newton, Kansas, last month.

KING OSCAR IMPROVES.

Stockholm. Dec. 19 .- King Oscar continues to make steady progress towards recovery. The builtein issued by his attending physicians this morning was

"The king passed a quiet night. temperature this morning was 99.1, and his heart action was somewhat stronger. Otherwise his condition is unchanged.

DR. W. H. HIPP DEAD.

Chicago, Dec. 19.—Dr. William Har-rison Hipp, a member of the Illinois state board of health and the city, state and national eclectic medical societies, today of pneumonia and other complications.

LATIN-AMERICA AT JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION.

Washington, Dec. 19.—Some idea of the extent to which Latin-America will participate in the Jamestown exposition was given in a special communication on the subject received here today from Nicholaz Velose-Gotticom, special commissioner for the exposition to Latin-America. It shows that 10 countries, Argentine, Brazil, Bolivia, Chile, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Haiti, Mexico and Venezuela have accepted the invitation to be represented; that six other countries—Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Parama, Peru and Salvador, are considering the matter, and that three, Colombia, Paraguay and Uruguay, have not as yet answered, Cuba alone has declined to participate.

Switch the Archaelte and the government building, a proposition is under consideration for the erection of a Porto Rican pavilion.

Panama's exhibit will be a miniature caral, 160 feet long and 50 feet wide, with all topographical and smillar data, looks and other accessories. locks and other accessories.

Lody, Dec. 19.—An attempt to assassinate Chief of Police Cheshanowski was made today. The would-be assassin huried a bomb beneath his carriage and opened fire on him. Although the chief escaped with but a slight injury to his foot, his carriage was wrecked and the coachman and three dragoons who were escorting him were probably fatally wounded by bomb splinters. The terrorists escaped.

LIFE INSURANCE **ELECTION CLAIMS**

The Administration Tickets Have Won.

He Says They Have Only Begun to Fight-Some Days Before Result Will be Known.

New York, Dec. 19 .-- Officials of the New York Life and Mutual Life Insurance companies confidently claimed last night, at the close of the election for trustees of the companies, that the administration tickets had won. Samuel Untermyer of the international policyholders' committee disputed this and claimed the election of the opposition tickets by a few thousand votes. If it should develop that the administration tickets won, however, it was stated that the de-cision would be contested in the

courts.

"We have only just begun to fight," was the statement made by Mr. Untermyer when told of the claims of victory put forth by the insurance officials.

A statement by State Supt, of Insurance Walson indicated that the resumment of the court of the statement by State Supt, of Insurance Walson indicated that the resumment was not be supplyed to the statement of the stateme

surance Kelsey indicated that the result of the elections might be indicated by the end of the week, much

cated by the end of the week, much sooner than was generally expected. Mr. Kelsey said:

"It was an orderly and well conducted election. The vote in the New York Life is so overwhemling that by the end of the week the result will be indicated there. I think that the results in both companies will be indicated by the end of the week."

The Mutual Life election was a quiet affair, but there was excitement from start to finish in the polling place of the New York Life. Agents filled the hallway and when the doors closed at 4 p. m. they gathered and shouted in unison the war cry of their association, which ends in college yell fashion, "Nylic, Nylic, Nylic."

association, which ends in college yell fashion, "Nylic, Nylic, Nylic,"
Samuel Untermyer was a prominent feature at the New York Life election and quizzed a number of those who handled the proxies. The men questioned generally declined to answer his questions. Among those interrogated were James H. Eckels, formerly comptroller of the currency, and a New York Life trustee; J. H. Durkee, commissioner of police of Cincinnati and C, A. Bond of Columbus, Ohio, bus. Ohio.

The election of trustees for the Mu-

The election of trustees for the Mutual Reserve Life took place at the home offces of the company. There was only one ticket in the field.

The name of George Burnham, Jr., counsel and vice president of the company, who was sentenced to two years' intercent and the sentenced to two years'

pany, who was sentenced to two years' imprisonment on the charge of grand larceny, appeared on the administration ticket, but was withdrawn a few days ago and the name of Alva Collins of Brooklyn, a lawyer, substi-

WAR ON FARMING **MACHINERY TRUST**

Number of Companies Declare Their Intention to Fight Trust Prices and Methods.

WANT THE PRESIDENT'S AID.

Petition Congress to Enact New Tariff Provision to Break up the Combine.

Chicago, Dec. 19,-The Tribune says: A bitter war which ultimately may have far-reaching effects on the manufacturing interests of the country, was precipitated yesterday, when a number of farming machinery companies openly declared their intention to fight against the "trust" prices and methods of the iron and steel combine of the United States.

Their first move was to draft a petition appealing to President Roosevelt and Congress to aid them in their efforts to obtain just treatment at the hands of the steel monopoly.

The petition calls on the authorities

at Washington to curb the power of the trust and to make some new tariff provision which will break up the "injurous" combine. It has been signed by prominent implement manufacturers throughout the

The declaration of war is the outcome The declaration of war is the outcome of a quiet meeting of the heads of farming machinery concerns, which was held a few days ago in this city.

It was decided then that something must be done to curb the powers of the steel trust in order to save the smaller implement makers from ruin. It was the opinion of the men that the farming interests of the country were imperiled by the monopolistic nature of the iron and steel business. According to the petition to be sent in a few days to Washington the prices of iron and steel are so high at present that manufacturers of farming tools are unable to carry on their business with

Middletown, Ohio, extensive manufac-turers of farm tools and machinery, is a leader in the fight on the combine. a leader in the fight on the combine.
"The present situation is so serious,"
he said. "that we felt that the contingency demanded bringing the matter directly before President Roosevelt. A number of prominent manufacturers are in the move to see what can be done to save the implement business from the clutches of the iron and steel trust prices."

CHILDREN'S SKELETONS FOUND.

Butte, Mont., Dec. 18.—A Miner special from Havre says:
The skeletons of Gertie Hoffman, aged 9, and Molly Hoffman aged 12, were found vesterday in a small coulee across the Canadian line near their farm home. The children wandered away from home and apparently froze to death. At the time of the disappearance of the children on Nov. 5, 1905, all the inhabitants turned our and helped in the search.

The disappearance of the children was a great mystery, it being thought at the time that they had been abducted.

ORDER ISSUED TO SUSPEND PATENTS

gated by a Special Agent.

Outcome of Recent Proceedings Conducted in This City With Reference To Coal Land Frauds.

(Special to the "News.")

Washington, D. C., Dec. 19 .-- In harmony with the president's message charges of yesterday, the secretary of the interior issued an order yesterday afternoon suspending issuance of all land patents until each case can be in-vestigated by a special agent.

The above is an outcome of the recent coal land investigations as con-ducted in this city, in Pueblo and Denver, as well as in more eastern cities, where fraudulent acquisition of tracts of valuable coal lands was made by individuals and corporations. At a house committee nearing on Monday, Inter-state Commissioner E. E. Clark ap-peared to give his views on the matter, and gave as his opinion that in Utah. Wyoming and Colorado the law limiting coal entries to 160 acres for an individual and 640 acres for an associa-tion, was responsible for the alleged frauds, as these amounts are too small to warrant requisite expenditures for developing coal mines. In Wyoming the government had as a general thing fared honestly, while in the other two states large areas had been taken up as state lands for agricultural purposes, and later sold at \$2.50 an acre as agri-cultural or grazing lands to railroads and big coal companies, when in reality they were very valuable for coal deposits.

ADDED TO RESERVES.

In accordance with an order from the president, all of the coal lands with-drawn from entry by the government wil: be added to the forest reserves. This includes half a million acres in the Wasatch range, which will be added to the Salt Lake forest reserve; and the largest addition to any of the forest reserves in the state will be the en-lorgement of the Uintah reserve, and it is claimed that most of the Carbon county coal lands will be found in the enlargement. This reserve is already the largest in the state, and extends into Wyoming.

into Wyoming.

In the order suspending from entry all the coal lands in the state upon which no filings were made, 40 townships in Carbon, Summit and Iron counties are affected. Of this about 421,000 acres have been filed upon, but the remaining 500,000 acres of land in these townships are affected by the order. The following is a description of the lands:

Township 2 north, range 5 east; township 3 north, ranges 5, 10, 11, 12 and 15 east; township 14 south, ranges, 6, 7, 13 and 14 east; township 15 south,

east; township 14 south, ranges, 6, 7, 13 and 14 east; township 15 south, ranges 7, 8 and 14 east; township 16 south, ranges 6, 7, 8 and 14 east; township 17 south, range 6 and 7 east; township 17 south, range 6 and 7 east; township 18 ship 18 south, ranges 6 and 7 east; town 19 south, range 6 east; township

town 19 south, range 6 east; township 20 south, range 6 east; township 21 south, ranges 6 and 7 east; township 22 south, ranges 4 and 5 east; township 23 south, range 4 east; township 24 south, range 4 east, and township 36 south, range 10 west.

The township described as township 2 north, range 5 east, and township 3 north, ranges 5, 10, 11, 12 and 13 east, are located in the Coalville district. There are several hundred acres of

There are several hundred acres of land unoccupied in this locality.

The townships running from 17 to 20 inclusive, and from range 6 to 7 east, are located in the Huntington coal district, in Carbon and Emery counties. Parts of these lands have been filed The townships running from 22 to 24

inclusive, and from range 4 to 5 east, are in Salina canyon.

Township 36 south, range 10 west. is in Iron county. But few filings have been made on this tract of land, but it is known that veins of valuable coal deposits run through it.

BOSTON HAS A GOOD SIZED FIRE.

Boston, Dec. 19.—Fire today caused heavy damage in the block bounded by Tremont, Broomfield, Washington and Winter streets, and although the flames were confined practically to one struc

ture—the Studio building in Tremont streets—it for a time threatened to cause much greater damage. The fire broke out on the lower floor of the Eldridge & Peabody Furniture establishment and quickly swept up through six floors of the firm's section of the studio building. The roof fell and the fire jumped across a narrow al-ley to the roof of the Orpheum, formerly Boston's famous music hall, and to the top of the building occupied by the Talbot company clothiers, in Washington. The flames did inconsiderable damage to both structures, but the Albot building was flooded by bursting

The firemen had to fight in a narrow alley on ice coated ladders and fire-escapes, and with their own bodies en-

cased in ice. A rough estimate of the property loss places the total at about \$150,000 of which Eldridge & Peabody bear about \$75,000 and the Talbot company \$50,000. A number of artists, architects, dentists and others in the Studio building were burned out.

TO PARTITION PEPER ESTATE.

St. Louis, Dec. 19.-A second suit to partition the estate of the late Chrisian Peper, who was a millionaire tobacco manufacturer, has been filed in the circuit court by Frederick E. Peper and Christian Peper, Jr. The first suit nd Christian Peper, Jr. The first suit ontesting the will was dismissed last Monday.

C. R. I. & P. TRAIN WRECKED, MANY HURT.

Hutchinson, Kan., Dec. 19.—Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific train No. 30, castbound, was derailed at Cullison, in Fratt county, south of Hutchinson, early today. Two cars and engine left the track. Over 12 persons were injured, some of them more, or less seriously.

The wreck is believed to have been caused by spreading rails. The injured were brought to a Hutchinson hospital. The most seriously hurt was the Pullman conductor.

Among the injured were the following:
Among the injured were the following:
Mrs. S. G. Stevenson, Bucklin, Kan.
Mrs. E. M. Lecerne, Keokuk, Ia.
Charles B. Frederick, Cheyenne, Wyo.
R. L. Horton, Blabee, Ariz.
J. D. Blant, Chicago.
L. M. Ranson, El Paso.
E. P. Hayes, Wichita, Kan.
Ed Graham, Peabody, Kan.
F. M. Davis, Meade, Kan.
C. E. Dralle, Chicago.
The wrecked train was made up at E.

wrecked train was made up at El

CONTENTS OF WILL NOT KNOWN YET

N. Y. and Mutual Officials Say Until Each Case Can be Investi- No Information Concerning Property Left by the Late Senator Brown.

SAMUEL UNTERMYER SAYS NO. IN HARMONY WITH MESSAGE. MRS. BRADLEY'S STATEMENT.

Tells Her Side of Story in an Interview With Washington News-

The doors of the late Senator Arthur Brown's law office were opened this morning for the first time since the former occupant's death in Washing-

Max Brown, his son, a young man just ready to graduate from the University of Chicago, is in charge, and he spent this morning going over the papers belonging to his father. Archie Livingstone, a stenographer employed by Senator Brown, was also present and turned over to Max the papers in

Mr. Brown, when seen by a "News" reporter this morning, was in excellent spirits, considering the great strain under which he has been living for the past few weeks, and it was evident that he is making a great effort to face the future bravely and with a

cheerful heart. While he would not discuss the matter of the will, and said that its con-tents could only be given out after it was probated, he said concerning his own plans that he would stay here and would make no attempt to finish

his college education.

Speaking about the case, Mr. Brown said that he thought the newspapers of the country had made about enough out of it to justify them in stopping pretty soon, and he hoped they wouldn't continue to feature it as they had. MRS. BRADLEY'S STATEMENT.

The following interview, had at Washington with Mrs. Anna M. Brad-ley, will be read here with much interest. It is probably the only account she has given of the deplorable affair since her arrest: Within the grim red brick jail in Washington a frail, brown-eyed woman, win the saddest face I ever saw, sat with clasped hands and staring eyes

and talked to me of the man she had killed and the events leading to the tragedy of last Saturday, when ex-Senator Brown was shot. She spoke in the monotonous tone of one who is Two hours before the woman who had been the cause of the tragedy wept stormily as she talked of it. The wom-an who killed the man whom she loved was dry-eyed.

was dry-eyed.

"He was a coward," said Mrs. Anna.
Bradley. "He was afraid of his children, Max and Annie. They did not want him to marry me, because they did not want to share the family property with the little children. And Arerty with the little children. And Ar-thur Brown listened and wavered and promised and evaded. Now he is dead, "We had no quarrel. Only three weeks ago we ate our Thanksgiving dinner happily together. Three weeks ago he and I were waiking up Main street, and when we reached Third South street I turned to go to the Wilson hotel, where I lived. He took me in his arms and kissed me, there on the most

crowded street in the city.

"ALL THE WORLD KNOWS." "'Arthur Brown,' I cried, 'are you crazy?' He laughed. 'All the world knows I love you,' he said. 'You're the only woman in the world I ever loved, Dolly, the only woman I could ever toIerate

"He had promised that we should be married on New Years day. Then something happened. I will not soil what it was, that made me doubt his

We cannot always be self-controlled. The wisest are rash sometimes. I had suffered—God alone knows what I have borne these nine years. I had loved borne these nine years. I had loved him so much; I have been so true, and he seemed to love me so much. M. sister had come to see me—my beautiful, good sister—and said: 'Anna, come to us and leave that terrible life.' When she had gone, I went to Senator Brown's office and said: 'Arthur, I am going away; I cannot stand this life of shame any longer. I will not begin a new year as I have lived this one.' He came to the hotel and acted like a mad

'Anna, you can't leave me. shall never leave me,' he cried, and he prevailed once more. We went also to the theater and dinner. Everybody took it for granted that we were going to be married soon. That was my one idea. Never once had I wavered from that

"He had said to me, 'I will furnish the finest house in Salt Lake. You shall have everything that money can buy.' But what were those things? My one thought was and always has been to put my children right before the world. Why, only a month ago, when he was in Washington, he bought a book, 'The Legend of Sleepy Hollow,' and in it he wrote, 'Arthur Brown, Jr.' Yet they say he tried to deny the children were I have every proof that they

To Mrs. Adams' message, "Tell the poor, neguided girl that I have only pity in my heart for her," she listened

ABOUT MRS. ADAMS.

"But Mrs. Adams knew about my two children," she said. "She knew she had no right to Arthur Brown's attention. I knew that they had once cared for each other long ago, but when I spoke to him about it he said: 'Why, Dollie, she's an old woman. How could I love that old woman?'

"I don't believe the story that she was engaged to him and that they were going to visit Maude Adams in Boston. Her letters to him do not indicate there was any regular correspondence."

With her hands crossed on her lap,
Mrs. Bradley talked of the manner of the dead man's love-making. "He often said: 'How did this ever come about?" And he would quote 'As Cloud Meets Cloud Then Follows Lightning,' and he

said we were the latter-Anthony and "In all the desperate crises we had I loved him and he loved me and both of us knew it. I don't believe there was

any other woman in his life. I can't understand it. "Oh, when I saw him— they let me look at him. They let me look at him yesterday. Have you seen him? He looked so changed, so different." "I don't care what becomes of me,"

she said, listlessly. "In three months I have lost 20 pounds. There are only "In three months 98 pounds between me and nothingness. But I shall fight to prove that Arthur-Brown is the father of my children. I shall fight as long as I am alive to

"I think only of my poor little chil-dren. My ideas of religion are too broad for me to be afraid. If there is a God, he understands."

INSANITY STORY IS NOW DENIED

Prison Authorities Say That Mrs. Bradley is a Model Prisoner.

TALKED WITH ATTORNEYS.

No Probability of Any Hearing in Her Case Until the New Jury is Assembled.

But Counsel for Defense is Busy Preparing Their Case Without Regard To Action of Prosecution.

(Special to the "News.")

Washington, D. C., Dec. 19 .- The fact that the present grand jury adjourns for the holidays tomorrow, finally shuts out any possibility of there being any hearing on the Bradley case before the new jury is assembled after the New Year. However, it is regarded as practically certain that a true bill will be returned against the prisoner at that time, and preparations are going forward for the defense just as though the indictment had already been found.

ANOTHER CONSULTATION. Attys. Wells and Hoover had another long consultation with Mrs. Bradley in jail today. The line of defense, however, remains still unchanged, and will remain so until after the return of one of the counsel from Salt Lake City, and the trip will be commenced at once.

INSANITY STORY DENIED. The prison authorities give it out that despite sensational newspaper stories, Mrs. Bradley is in no way on the verge of insanity, nor is she overcome with grief. She is acting in a way to win the friendship of attendants and guards, and is in every way a model

NO WORD FROM BAGLEY.

Nothing has been heard here of Atty. Babley, who is supposed to have left Salt Lake to come here from the firm of Bartch & Bagley, who claim to have been retained by friends of Mrs. Bradley to take charge of her case. The last reports were received about a week ago and said he was snowbound in

MME, ANNA GOULD.

Victorious in Suits Brought by Cas tellane's Creditors.

Paris, Dec. 19 .- Madame Gould, the former Countess de Castellane, has been victorious in the suits brought by creditors and money lenders against her with the object of making her jointly responsible with the count for the lat-

ter's debts. Thirteen of the 15 cases were dismissed today by the court with costs against the plaintiffs.

Only in the cases of two art dealers did the court express the opinion that Mme. Gould should be held responsible, as the objects purchased in these instances for the most part are still in her possession.

There are still three cases to be passed upon.

In dismissing the 13 suits, the court held that the plaintiffs had failed to prove that the debts were contracted for the common benefit of the count and countess. The latter, the court, declared, had more than fulfilled the declared, had more than fulfilled the obligations under her marriage contract. During her wedded life she had retained nothing for herself, her entire revenue being collected by her husband and employed according to his own admission, either for the household expenses or for the payment of his personal debts.

of his personal debts. PRESIDENT REWARDS A SHERIFF WHO DID HIS DUTY.

Washington, Dec. 19.—The following er was given out at the White Ho Washington, Dec. 19.—The following letter was given out at the White House today:

"The White House, Washington, D. C. Dee, 9, 1906.—Dear Mr. Bonaparte: Some three years ago Sheriff J. L. Merrill of Carroll county, Georgia, lost his chance for re-election by his action in beating off a mob of several hundred white people who were trying to take a negro out or jail and put him to death. Sheriff Merrill and his deputies fired on the mob killing and wounding several men and beating the others off. Because of this he was defeated for re-election. Congressman Adamson brought the matter to my attention, saying that he hated to see a man who had done such a service as a public official defeated because of the very face that he had rendered the service. He told me that Gov. Terrill had offered Merrill a place, the best he had to give, which carried a salary of \$50 at month. I told the congressman I thought I could beat that, and got him a place at \$1.590 a year as custodian of the grounds of the federal prison at Atlants. I hear he has done well. If he has done well, can't we give him a promotion?" "(Signed) Sincerely yours, "THEODORE ROOSEVEILT". "Hon. Charles J. Bonaparte, Attorney-General."

REFORMATORY FOR LIFE.

Robt. Gordon, a Bot, Sentenced for Suffocating a Boy to Death.

Chicago, Dec. 19.—Robert Gordon, 15 years of age, was today sentenced to the reformatory for life, after pleading guilty to the charge of murdering Jos. Reed, 8 years old.
Gordon pulled the Reed boy under a sidwalk, pounded him on the head with a brick until he was unconscious and then dug a hole in the earth in which he placed young Reed. Gordon then heaped the earth over Reed and al-

lowed him to suffocate. BROWNSVILLE RAID.

Question Raised Whether Senate Can Make Independent Investigation.

Washington, Dec. 19.—The question whether the senate should make an independent investigation of the Brownsville raid was raised in the senate by Senator Foraker today immediately after the reading of the president's message. He offered a resolution giving the committee on military affairs authority to make such an investigation if deemed necessary after consideration of the testimony transmitted by the president.